

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of
Sunday School Course, Moody Bible
Institute.
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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 6

BOLDNESS OF PETER AND JOHN.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 4:1-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—Watch ye, stand fast
in the faith, quit ye like men, be strong.—
1 Cor. 16:12.

The first seven chapters of the book of Acts have been designated as the Jerusalem period. Chapter 1 deals with the ascension of our Lord; chapter 2, the baptism of the Holy Spirit; chapters 3-7, the early conflicts in Jerusalem. In our lesson of last Sunday we had the story of Peter and John dealing with the lame man while on their way to the temple. Following this experience they were imprisoned, the first imprisonment mentioned for any of those who accepted the Gospel. As the disciples were dealing with the multitude the rulers of the temple came upon them and were much put out (v. 2) that the disciples should preach the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. The significance of this is better understood when we remember that the Jewish Sanhedrin was the great court of Jewish law composed of seventy-one leading men of the nation. Caiaphas, the noble high priest by Roman appointment, and Annas, the real high priest according to Jewish law, were both there. This body was largely made up of the Sadducees, the sect which did not believe in the resurrection from the dead.

I. The Imprisonment, vv. 1-4. Peter and John being brought before this tribunal were fulfilling literally the prediction of Jesus (Matt. 19:17). The attempt on the part of the rulers to prevent the preaching of the Gospel by this method really augmented its being heard throughout the nation. Peter had seen this body of men on the night when our Lord was condemned. Then he had made a miserable failure, but now the situation is quite different, for Peter is anointed of the Holy Spirit and is entirely lacking in the fear which controlled him on the previous occasion. That he had given effective testimony is evident from the way the men had precipitated matters and cast him into prison for the night.

II. The Trial, vv. 5-22. (1) Peter's words vv. 5-12. Jewish wonder-workers were accustomed to perform marvels by the use of some name, so the council very naturally asked Peter and John "In what name?" they had healed this man. The real object of their question was their attempt to entrap the disciples and find a basis of accusation and condemnation. But at that moment the Holy Spirit came again upon Peter and filled him (Matt. 19:18, 20; also Luke 12:11, 12; Acts 1:8, 9). The coming of the Holy Spirit is for every emergency of the Christian. Peter had been filled with that Spirit at Pentecost and was again filled a little later on (chapter 2:31). Thus we see that the coming of the Spirit is not once for all, though Pentecost was once for all, but that the filling is repeated as each new emergency may arise. (a) Peter acknowledged the authority of those who were dealing with him (v. 8). But (b) he gave Jesus credit (v. 10). It was Jesus who had died, he was also risen, and the risen Christ had effected this miracle. (c) Turning upon his accusers Peter charged them with the death of Jesus. He (v. 11) is the foundation of their miracle and their faith. Peter claimed that in Jesus alone (v. 12) could salvation be found, and implied (see last clause of this verse) that his accusers were lost men. Peter's deportment in all of this is wonderfully skillful, gentle and courteous, yet bold, fearless, frank and outspoken. We need to remember this when we recall how blunderingly Peter had conducted his conversation before his endowment by the Holy Spirit. There was no compromising of the truth and no glossing over their guilt. (2) The effect upon the rulers (vv. 13-18). (a) The Council had spoken evasively about what had been done, but Peter's thrust in his reply, "If you refer to the good deeds done to the strengthless (impotent man)," confirmed his testimony by having a living witness (v. 14), and therefore the leaders were speechless. If Christian workers could have more of living results to present to the world (see v. 14) they would silence the mouth of criticism and the frequent objections of Christianity. It is small wonder (v. 16) that these men were at a loss what to do. Their pet doctrine of no resurrection from the dead was refuted and contradicted before their very eyes, and they therefore (v. 17) resorted to the usual method of people, who when defeated, seek to browbeat and intimidate others to prevent their continuing to give their testimony.

III. The Result Upon the Disciples, vv. 19-22. The book of Acts is plainly the record of the acts and utterances of spiritual men. Peter had closed his appeal (v. 12) with the statement that the only way we could be saved must be through this means. The council were in a dilemma; they wanted to punish Peter and John, but could not, for the people were glorifying God for what had been done. Peter and John declared thus fearlessly that the teachings of the schools was not in accordance with that, for had not Jesus risen, and had not this miracle been performed? The Holy Ghost's boldness in these untutored men has always been a perplexity to the scholastics of the world. Their boldness was due to a sense of God's nearness and carried with it a like sense of their responsibility to him (see vv. 19, 20).

The only solution, on the part of the people and of the priests, was they took knowledge that "these men have been with Jesus." This is the solution of many mysteries of today.

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Nearly everybody has heard of Mound Bayou, Miss., the only exclusive "Negro city" in the United States. It has attracted public attention to an extent only second to Tuskegee as an effort to help lead the Negro to the solution of the problem of the industrial life. All the town officials, the postmaster, railroad agent, and everybody else is a Negro. And all the property is owned by Negroes.

Now comes word that this community is threatened with grave embarrassment due to financial difficulties. Well-known men, North and South, are named as patrons of a plan to aid the founder of the city, whose services to both the black and white race are freely admitted by the leading newspapers of that section. Among the patrons of the plan, which is, briefly, a bond issue on the founder's entire holdings, are Stuyvesant Fish, ex-Senator Leroy Percy, Bishop Theodore Dration of the Episcopal church, Charles Scott, formerly president of the Mississippi River Levee association; C. P. J. Mooney, editor of the Commercial Appeal, Memphis; J. A. Hayes of Colorado, son-in-law of Jefferson Davis, and others almost as well known.

Isaiah T. Montgomery's remarkable character and services are at the back of these spontaneous tributes to the leading spirit of the Mound Bayou community. He was a slave of the Davis family and was the lifelong friend of Jefferson Davis, president of the confederacy. Immediately after the war he came to be the master of the estate on which he was once a slave, but only for a brief period, for the property was soon restored to the Davis family.

Not as a slave, but as leader of his race he gained his recognition. He has stood during his entire life for the principle of good relations between the white and black races. He has constantly urged his people to be honest, thrifty, and, above all, law-abiding. He has especially emphasized the great advance which the race could achieve through earnest industry and economy.

He has the distinction of having been the only Negro member of the Mississippi constitutional convention of 1890—the body which adopted the literacy test for voting. He was a member of the committee on the franchise. And when the plan had been adopted he accepted it as not taking away the franchise from his race but putting that great birthright of American citizens on the highest plane. His speech in the convention showed him to be an orator of no mean rank and electrified not only the members but attracted national attention.

The present financial difficulties are due in the main to the stress of last year, with its short crop in his section, and extremely low prices for products.—Exchange.

The memory of Booker T. Washington, educator, will be perpetuated in Chicago by a practical memorial building to be named in his honor March 1, when the building of the Kehillah Anshe Mayriv Reformed Jewish congregation, East Thirty-third street and Indiana avenue, is purchased at a cost of \$55,000. The building will be named the Booker T. Washington memorial and when refitted will be used as a social center and industrial training school for Negro children of Chicago. It will care for 1,000 to 1,500 children and will solve for hundreds of parents the problem of how to keep

their children off the streets and out of bad company while they themselves are at work.

A popular subscription to raise the sum necessary to purchase the building and grounds has been started by colored and white friends of the late Doctor Washington and a committee of directors of the subscription fund has been appointed. The Chicago Title and Trust company has been named as treasurer and depository for all subscription funds for the memorial. The movement was started by the officers of the Lincoln-Lee Institute of North Chicago, which will have charge of the memorial after it is purchased and turned into a social center and school.

"The white and colored friends of Booker T. Washington wished to perpetuate his memory in Chicago and decided upon the purchase of a suitable building for training the mind of the young colored man," said Dr. William A. Venable, colored, principal of the Lincoln-Lee Institute. "The members of the Jewish congregation interested in this movement offered the ground and building, which cost \$136,000, for \$55,000. We hope to raise the money by March 1."

The directors of the subscription fund are:
John D. Shoop, superintendent of schools.
John J. Arnold, vice-president of the First National bank.
Jesse Hinga, banker.
Edward O. Brown.
Henry Stuckert, county treasurer.
David C. Dunbar.
Edward P. Smith.

Dr. Max Herschelder, president of the board of trustees of the Lincoln-Lee Institute.

Graduates of the colored high schools of Washington received their diplomas at the joint commencement exercises of the five leading colored high schools of the district on Convention hall, reports the Washington Star. There were addresses by E. L. Thurston, superintendent of schools; Charles F. Nesbit, commissioner of insurance, besides several leaders of the colored race in Washington, including Archibald H. Grimke, formerly the United States representative at Santo Domingo. There were 219 graduates altogether. The Cardozo Vocational School graduated 22, while 30 came from the O Street Vocational School. There were 54 graduates of the Armstrong Manual Training school and 100 from the M Street High school. In the department of business practice of the M Street High school there were thirteen graduates. Ernest L. Thurston, superintendent of education, awarded the scholarships and prizes. The award of diplomas was made by Dr. Charles H. Marshall for the M Street High school; Armstrong school, by Dr. Creed W. Childs, for the Cardozo and O Street Vocational schools. Mrs. Cora F. Cook, Archibald H. Grimke, president of the Washington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, delivered the address to the graduates. Commissioner Nesbit, in awarding the prizes for the essays on fire protection, gave some interesting figures on the damage done through ignorance of the proper precautions against fire. Superintendent Thurston, speaking to the graduates to whom he was about to award the scholarships and prizes, declared that they were the coming men of their race.

tion's life was imperiled a generation ago. Howard university, as the national university of this race, is proud to contribute its share in inspiring and perpetuating this patriotic spirit in the American youth committed to its care. Howard university faces the future with assurance that it can rely upon the philanthropy and patriotism of the American people, to whom it contributes more than it derives." Earlier in his talk he referred to the objects of the institution, saying: "The chief aim of Howard university is to produce an educated and efficient leadership. The function of the Negro college is to prepare choice youth of this race to stand in the high places of intellectual, moral and spiritual authority among their less fortunate fellows. The blind cannot lead the blind, lest they both fall in the ditch. For want of vision the people perish, as well as for want of provision."

Prospectors for gold, who have been locating claims in the Rice Lake district, 100 miles north of Winnipeg, report that the territory is rich in minerals.

A complete steam fire engine, mounted on two wheels and light enough to be handled by two men, has been invented in England for suburban and private use.

Advice to women: If you love a man, do not scrutinize him too closely when he is eating. Watching a man eat is the heaviest cross love has to bear.

Some men talk like \$1.98 phonographs.

It. "Oh," she replied wearily, "I get so used to paying bills that I didn't know the difference."

White Crow in Pennsylvania. A white-feathered crow, according to residents of Loganville, can be seen in Solomon Kessler's woods. Hamilton Joseph says he saw the crow sitting on the limb of a tree with two black crows.

Joseph has a reputation for veracity in all matters.—York (Pa.) Dispatch Philadelphia North American.

From Force of Habit. A woman walked up to the teller in the ladies' department of a New York trust company and handed in at the window a check made payable to her order for \$4. The teller pushed it back to her, asking her to endorse it. When she had written the indorsement she fumbled in her pocketbook and took from it a \$5 bill, which she pushed across the slide to him with the check, saying "Take it out of that."

"Why, madam," he remarked, "this calls for you to receive \$4, not to pay

Corduroy Featured in Winter Wraps



Besides fur-fabrics, which gave chance for a welcome variety in separate coats and jackets to be worn with cloth skirts, corduroy has increased its popularity for this purpose. Like fur-fabric it is more effectively used as a wrap, with skirt of a plain material, than in suits, and it makes a handsome full-length coat for either street or dressy wear.

Its adaptability to many purposes is explained by its manufacture in many colors and of cotton as well as wool or silk. The quieter colorings are chosen for utility coats, the brighter hues for sports coats, and the richer qualities provide wraps for evening. The last are almost always furnished with big fur collars and cuffs.

An effective model in a corduroy short coat is shown here. It is in taupe color with collar and cuffs of the material, and even the large flat buttons covered with it. The skirt is of the heavy, glossy woolen cloth known as "kitten's ear," matches it in shade, and it seems that no other color is

quite so beautiful in these fabrics. But in the better qualities Russian green and warm brown leave nothing to be desired in harmony of color and material. They are very fine in corduroy.

The coat pictured is a loose-hanging garment with a little definition given the waist line by a sash of the corduroy drawn through narrow straps of it, that are sewed to the coat. The sash ends are finished with small silk tassels. A coat of this kind in any of the reserved or staple colors may be worn over dresses in almost any color.

Forecasting Short Jackets.

Short jackets will be worn this spring. Styles tend more toward the 1840 and 1850 periods. Skirts will be longer and ruffled and waists will be tighter.—Paris Letter to Harper's Bazar.

Nothing is prettier than the gold dotted evening scarf for a debutante.

Advance Styles for the Small Boy



For the small boy recently arrived at the dignity of blouse and pants nothing radically new has made its appearance in the suits designed for spring. It is in little details of finishing and an occasional minor change in construction that novelty may be found. Those who wish to get the sewing for spring under way are safe in making up his washable suits and play rompers of the usual fabrics.

Belted blouses and bloomers, or straight pants, are made of colored chambray or linen. Sometimes they combine a color with white, more often a plain and a striped pattern, and just about as often two colors, in the same suit. These serve, with his rompers, as in past seasons for his daily wear. White linen suits fill in his needs for more pretentious dress, and these or velvet suits bespeak his best effort to do honor to formal occasions.

Rompers that look trim are made of chambray or serge, with straight pants and long, plain body, cut in one piece. They open down the back and at the waist line and have a belt for the material that buttons in front. It is slipped through narrow straps of the fabric stitched to the body of the garment. The neck is round and split a little way down the front. It is finished with a narrow sailor collar and the sleeves with cuffs. A small patch pocket at the left side and two short straps across the split at the neck, fastened with a button at each end, give a bit of snappy finish.

A velvet and a linen suit are shown here. Both are made with straight pants and belted blouse. The velvet blouse is plaited, with slashes under the plaits through which the belt is slipped. The shallow V at the front of the neck is filled in with a wide dickey, and the small sailor collar, wide cuffs and belt are all of linen.

The linen suit for midsummer is cut on the simplest lines, with sleeves and blouse in one piece. It is easy to make and reduces the work of laundering to the minimum.

Julia Bottomley

Fur on Transparent Raincoats. The transparent raincoats that are made of a fine silk fabric treated with certain oils which render it waterproof have been worn a lot in the East this year at winter sports. They are often seen with fur collars and cuffs.

The Nile, following the circle of the summer season, and the bees probably revelled in the bowers at Babylon's gardens even as they do among the hollyhocks of today. We still get the Grecian honey, redolent of wild thyme, and the bees we see gathering the nectar on Hymettus' rocky slopes are doubtless direct descendants of the subjects of Aristotle's meditations.—Suburban Life.

Impatience under a burden only makes it heavier.

HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

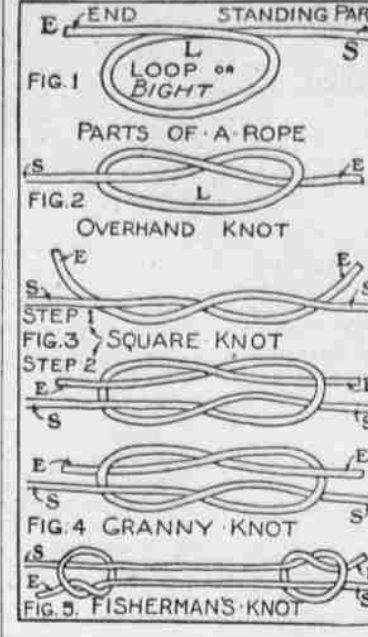
By
A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS

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KNOTS AND HITCHES.

Below are a few knots and "hitches" that every boy should know. Get two pieces of light rope and work out each as I describe its formation.

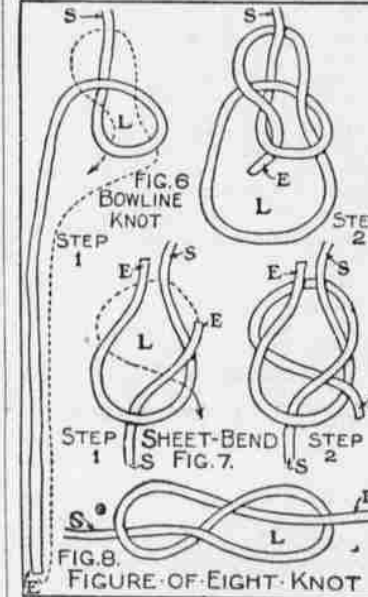
A rope has three parts—the "bight" or loop (L, Fig. 1), the "standing part" or long end (S, Fig. 1), and the



"end," usually the short end used in forming the knot or hitch (E, Fig. 1). To begin with the simple Overhand Knot (Fig. 2), make a loop (L) and pass the end (E) through the loop.

In joining two pieces of rope with a Square Knot (Fig. 3), first twist the ends (E, E) as shown in Step 1, and then form an Overhand Knot on top as shown in Step 2. Notice the difference between the positions of the rope ends in this knot and in the Granny Knot shown in Fig. 4. The Square Knot will hold, the Granny Knot will slip.

The Fisherman's Knot (Fig. 5) is a secure knot and one easily loosed. In

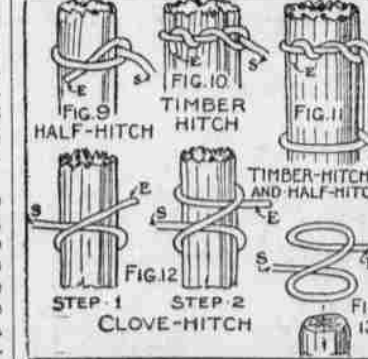


joining two ropes, tie an Overhand Knot in each rope end (E), forming it over the standing part (S) of the other rope, then pull the knots together. They can be loosened by pulling on the ends (E).

The Bowline Knot (Fig. 6) will neither slip nor draw tight. First form a small loop in the rope (L, Step 1, Fig. 6), then bring the end (E) up through the loop, around the standing part (S), and down through the loop (Step 2, Fig. 6).

The Sheet Bend (Fig. 7). Make a loop with one rope end (L, Step 1, Fig. 7), then pass the end of the other rope through the loop, around both the standing part and end of loop, and out through the loop between the loop and itself (Step 2, Fig. 7).

Figure of Eight Knot (Fig. 8). Make a loop (L), then pass the end (E)



around the standing part (S), and out through the loop.

The Half-Hitch (Fig. 9) is a secure method of attaching a rope to a timber when the pull on the standing part will be steady.

In the Timber-Hitch (Fig. 10), the end (E) tucked in several times.

The Timber-Hitch and Half-Hitch (Fig. 11) is a combination used for fastening rope to timbers for hoisting.

The Clove-Hitch (Figs. 12 and 13) is secure under every condition. Pass the rope around the pole or post, with the end (E) crossing the standing part (S, Step 1, Fig. 12); then pass the end around a second time and slip it under this last turn (Step 2, Fig. 12).

Solid Preference. "That man has called you some pretty hard names," said the friend and counselor.

"I don't mind," replied Senator Sorghum, "so long as he sticks to hard names. It's the mud-slinging that I object to."

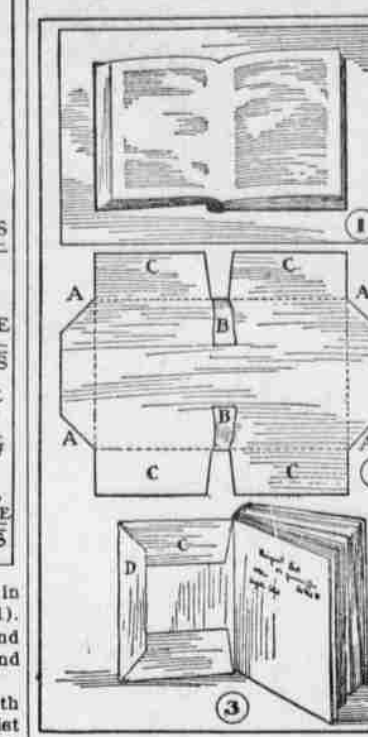
Seek Farther. "I told father I loved you more than any girl I've ever met."

"And what did father say?"

"He said to try and meet some more girls."—Fogel Sound Trail.

SCHOOL BOOK JACKETS.

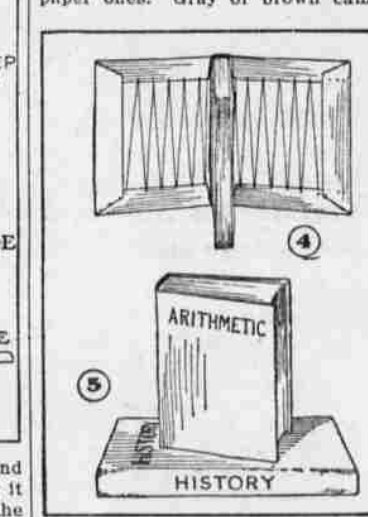
Heavy, glazed brown wrapping paper makes the best paper jackets. If you have none in the house, get a sheet or two from your grocer. Place the book to be covered upon a piece of the paper (Fig. 1), open it, and mark out around the edges of the covers; then measure off a margin of 2 1/2 or 3 inches outside of this, and cut out the piece. Next, cut away corners A (Fig. 2), and cut and bend over



tabs B. The dotted lines represent the edges of the covers, and with these as a guide it is a simple matter to snip away corners A with a pair of scissors. Tabs B should be as wide as the book is thick, and the full depth of the margins, and should be located in the center of the top and bottom margins. Cut obliquely, as shown.

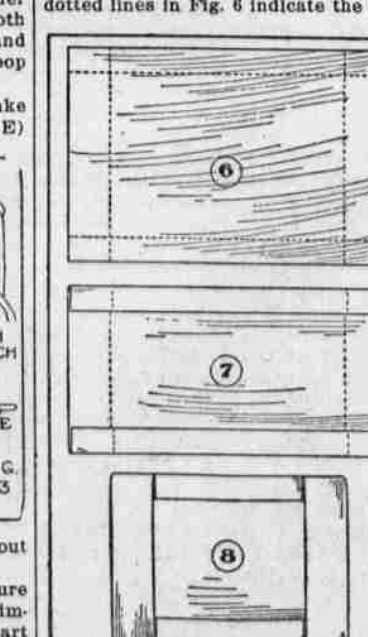
After folding over the tabs, place the opened book inside of the margins, and fold flaps C, then flaps D, over on to the covers (Fig. 3). Dab glue or mullage upon the under side of the end of flaps D, and press down upon flaps C.

Cloth jackets are more durable than paper ones. Gray or brown cambric



dress lining is the best material to use. Cut the cloth in exactly the same way as described for the paper jacket (Fig. 2), but instead of pasting the flaps together tack their corners with thread (Fig. 4). Then lace the thread back and forth from the upper flaps to the lower ones, as shown in Fig. 4, pulling the lacings taut.

The jacket shown in Fig. 5 must be made of heavy canvas, because it requires stiffness to hold its shape. The dotted lines in Fig. 6 indicate the mar-



gins to leave outside of the bookcovers, also the lines on which to fold. The top and bottom margins should be 1 1/2 inches wide, the side margins 3 inches wide. Fold the top and bottom margins over, first, as indicated in Fig. 7, then the side margins; and tack the under folds of the ends of the side margins to the folds of the top and bottom margins. The result will be a pocket on each side edge of the jacket (Fig. 8).

No Cause for Alarm. "This magazine presumes to indict me for nefarious business practices."

"Don't let that worry you. The magazines indict plenty of people that the district attorney can't quite reach."

Touch That Failed. Mrs. Winks—It was a touching story that that poor man told you, wasn't it?

Mrs. Winks—Well, he thought it would enable him to touch me for \$10, but it didn't.—Somerville Journal.